

ADAMS'S SENTINEL

At \$2 per annum, in advance—or
\$2 50 if not paid within the year.

ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Resist with care the spirit of innovation upon the principles of your Government, however specious the pretenses.—Washington.

Advertisements, \$1 per square for three weeks—25cts. per sq. for each continue

VOL. XXVII.

POETRY.

From the *Lady's Book* for February.

WINTER PICTURES.

BY MRS. S. J. HALE.

Gently, as lilles shed their leaves,
When summer suns are fair.
The feathery snow comes floating down,
Like blossoms in the air;
And o'er the earth, like angel's wing,
Unfolding white and pure,
It shines the shield of power divine,
When faith may read it sure,
That he who rules the year, can bring
The life, the loveliness of Spring.

And when the bleak and storm-rob'd day,
Seemed sealed with cares and fears,
Oft, through his prison-house of clouds,
The setting sun appears—
And to the pensive watcher's gaze,
A beam of glory bears,
Which in the noontide summer's prime,
He never, never wears;
Like Hope, that pours her light most clear,
When grief's dark clouds are gathering near.

Even the winds, like wavering hosts,
The dark night fill with dread,
Still love may trim the genial fire,
The mind's rich banquet spread.
And as life's storms of sorrow draw
Kind hearts more kindly near,
So nature's cold stern frowns will make
Dear home more deeply dear—
Thus FAITH, and HOPE, and LOVE, are given,
In Winter Pictures, limned by HEAVEN.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Beautiful Idea.—In the moon-tains of the Tyrol, hundreds of the women and children come out when it is near bed-time, and sing their national song, until they hear their husbands, fathers, and brothers answering them from the hills, on their return home.—On the shores of the Adriatic sea, the wives of the fishermen come down to the beach about sunset, and sing a melody from Tasso's *Gerusalemme Liberata*. They sing the first verse and then listen for some time; they then sing the second verse and listen until they hear the answer come from the fisherman, who are thus guided by the sounds to their village.

How to be Rich.—Nothing is more easy than to grow rich. It is only to trust nobody—to befriend none—to get every thing and save all we get—to suit ourselves and every body belonging to us—to be the friend of no man, and have no man for your friend—to heap interest upon interest, rent upon cent—give nothing to the parson or the poor—to be mean, miserable and despised for some twenty or thirty years—and riches will come as sure as death and disappointment. And when pretty nearly enough wealth is collected by a disregard of all the charities of the human heart, and at the expense of every enjoyment save that of wallowing in filthy meanness—death comes to finish the work, the body is buried in a hole, the heirance over it, and the spirit goes—where?

"There is a comment in the above extract which is too prominent not to be exceedingly forcible. To how many toiling, delving beings in this wilderness world, where all is mutability, will these few monitories apply. It is no picture of the imagination, no mirage of the mind, there are thousands acting upon such principles, and preparing for such melancholy results."

Affection of Insects for their Young.—The dragon fly is an inhabitant of the air, and could not exist in the water; yet in this last element, which is alone adapted for her young she ever carefully drops her eggs. The larvae of the gnat fly are destined to live in the stomach of the horse. How shall the parent, a two-winged fly, convey them thither? By a mode truly extraordinary. Flying round the animal, she cautiously poises her body for an instant, while she glues a single egg to one of the hairs of his skin, and repeats this process until she has fixed in a similar manner many hundred eggs. These, after a few days, on the application of the slightest moisture attended by warmth, hatch into little grubs. Whenever, therefore the horse chances to lick any part of his body to which they are attached, the moisture of the tongue discloses one or more grubs, which adhere to it by means of the saliva, are conveyed into the mouth, and thence find their way into the stomach. But here a question occurs to you. It is but a small portion of the horse's body which he can reach with his tongue—what, you ask, becomes of the eggs deposited on other parts? I will tell you how the gnat fly avoids the dilemma; and I will then ask you if she does not discover a provident forethought, a depth of instinct, which almost casts into the shade the boasted reason of man? She places her eggs only on those parts of the skin which the horse is able to reach with his tongue; nay, she confines them almost exclusively to the knee or the shoulder, which he is sure to lick. What could the most refined reason, the most precise adaptation of means to an end do more.—Kirby and Spence's *Introduction to Entomology*.

Physical Pain.—There can be no doubt that some persons are far more susceptible of physical pain than others. When the nerves of sensation are comparatively small, the degree of pain is proportionately diminished—as in the case of the North American Indian. It is stated in a late English paper, that at a meeting of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, held 22d November, 1842, a case being adduced to prove the power of mesmerism in removing sensibility to pain, Sir B. Brodin remarked, in opposition to the question, that he knew a gentleman who had never felt pain;—the late Admiral Sir Thomas Hardy had been wounded several times, and never felt pain!

Novel reading vivifies and palls the appetite for literary food of a nutritious kind; it leads the youthful mind to muse on improbabilities; and it excites the passions, by administering a sweet but subtle poison.

Riches may procure the respect of men, but not the favor of God. Poverty may exclude from the favor of the world, but not from the bliss of Heaven.

From Sears' (N. Y.) Magazine for January.
THE PHILOSOPHY OF LIFE.

BY ROBERT MORRIS, ESQ.

'Time, faith, and energy.' Perhaps there never was a period in our history, when greater necessity existed for the exercise of the recuperative energies of the people and of the country, than at the present moment. Thousands have been injured by the vicissitudes of trade and the change of fortune. The rich have become poor, and the independent have lost their means of support. Many under such circumstances are disposed to despair. They fear that their chances have gone by, that the tide in their affairs has been at its flood, and is subsiding, that the future has little hope or encouragement. Not so, however, in a country like ours, if they possess health and energy, and on the sunny side of fifty—ingenuity, industry, and perseverance, time, faith, and energy, will accomplish much. Some of the most eminent men that ever lived, were comparatively obscure in early life. Adversity not only tested their courage, but it roused and exalted their minds. They saw the necessity of an extraordinary struggle, and nerved themselves to the trial and temptations of life; they rushed on boldly, and in most cases with success. The truth is, that experience, although a severe, is a most excellent task master.—No one knows better how to enjoy wealth than the individual who has acquired it, through the sweat of the brow. Few understand the real mutations and the philosophy of life, who have not seen the air blown bubbles of youth and hope fade away as they attempted to clasp them, who have realized much of the disappointment and vexation to which human flesh is heir. It is only by trial that we feel the spirit of manhood within us, and with a moral courage, worthy a lofty and intellectual nature, determine not to be intimidated by a single blow of misfortune, or be disheartened because clouds and darkness occasionally obscure the prospect? This, at least, is the true policy. The Deity has given us many attributes. We live in a world which presents many means of sustenance.

Power of the Voice over Children.—It is usual to attempt the management of children either by corporal punishment, or by rewards addressed to the senses, or by words alone. There is one other means of government, the power and importance of which are seldom regarded. I refer to the human voice. A blow may be inflicted on a child, accompanied by words so uttered as to counteract entirely its intended effect. Or the parent may use language in the correction of the child which may recall the image of a fond mother, long since in Heaven. Her sweet smile and ever clear countenance are brought vividly to recollection. So also is her voice; and blessed is that parent who is endowed with a pleasing utterance. What is it which lulls the infant to repose? It is no array of mere words. There is no charm to the untaught one in letters, syllables and sentences. It is the sound which strikes its little ear that soothes and composes it to sleep. A few words, however unskillfully arranged, if uttered in a soft tone, are found to possess a magic influence. Think ye that this influence is confined to the cradle? No; it is diffused over every age, and ceases not while the child remains under the parental roof. Is the boy growing rude in manner, and boisterous in speech? I know of no instrument so sure to control these tendencies, as the gentle tones of a mother. She who speaks to her son harshly, does not give to his conduct the sanction of her own example. She pours oil on the already raging flame. In the pressure of duty, we are liable to utter ourselves hastily to our children. The next day his wife presented herself with four children, to the jailor wishing, as she said, to help serve out her husband's sentence, supposing, that if the six were incarcerated five days, the husband would be entitled to a discharge.

Law and Marriage.—A case now in trial in the U. S. Supreme Court, at Washington—that of Jewel vs. Jewel, from South Carolina, involves a question of marriage between a Catholic woman and a Jew, who, after living fifteen years together, and bearing eight children, separated, and Jewel married a Jewess, and died intestate, leaving two families. The contest is, which is legitimate? The parties are highly respectable, and the event of the suit momentous. The legal requisites of a valid marriage will be discussed.

Spruce Young Men.—Wanted—A few spruce young men, says the Editor of a Western paper, to stand in the church door, at the assembling of the congregation, for the devout purpose of staring the ladies out of countenance. No other qualification than a good share of impudence is required for this employment. If, however, to this should be added a complete destitution of sense of propriety, or a talent for making polite remarks upon each lady as she passes, or even a capability of creating a laugh among his comrades at her expense, the applicant will be considered as more conveniently qualified for his station.

Persons desirous of engaging in this business will please take their stand at the ringing of the bell next Sabbath, for the purpose of giving a specimen of their powers.

The Golden Maxim of Sir Matthew Hale.
A Sabbath well spent.
Brings a week of content,
And health for the toils of to-morrow;
But a Sabbath profaned,
Whatsoe'er may be gained,
Is a certain forerunner of sorrow.

Some bulls are touching. We cannot but smile at the remark of the poor Irishman, who, when stretched upon a hospital cot, said, 'I think I'd get better but for the thought of having no where to die.'

GETTYSBURG, PA. MONDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1843.

NO. 22.

The Yankee in a Quandary.—We have often been remarked that, in sickness, there is no hand like woman's, no heart like woman's heart—and there is not. A man's breast may swell with unutterable sorrow, and apprehension may rend his mind; yet place him by the sick couch, and in the shadow, rather than the light of the sad lamp that watches it—let him have to count over the long dull hours of night, and wait, alone and sleepless, the struggle of the gray dawn into the chamber of suffering—let him be appointed to this ministry, even for the sake of the brother of his heart, or the father of his being, and his grosser nature, even where it is most perfect will tire; his eyes will close, and his spirit grow impatient of the dreary task, and, though love and anxiety remain undiminished, his mind will turn to itself a creeping in of an irresistible selfishness—ingenuity, industry, and perseverance, time, faith, and energy, will accomplish much.

Some of the most eminent men that ever lived, were comparatively obscure in early life. Adversity not only tested their courage, but it roused and exalted their minds. They saw the necessity of an extraordinary struggle, and nerved themselves to the trial and temptations of life; they rushed on boldly, and in most cases with success. The truth is, that experience, although a severe, is a most excellent task master.—No one knows better how to enjoy wealth than the individual who has

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Indian mode of Swimming.—The mode of swimming among the Mandans, as well as among most of the other tribes, is quite different from that practiced in most parts of the civilized world. The Indian, instead of parting his hands, simultaneously under his chin, and making the stroke outward in a horizontal direction, causing thereby a serious strain upon the chest, throws his body alternately upon the left and right side, raising one arm above the water, and reaching as far forward as he can to dip it, while his whole weight and force are spent upon the one that is passing under him, and like a paddle, propelling him along; whilst this arm is making a half circle and is being raised out of the water behind him, the opposite arm is describing a similar arch in the air over his head, to be dipped in the water as far as he can reach before him, with the hand turned under, forming a sort of bucket, to act most effectively as it passes in its turn underneath him. By this bold and powerful mode of swimming, which may want the grace that many would wish to see, much of the fatigue and strain upon the breast and spine are avoided, and a man will preserve his strength and breath much longer in this alternate and rolling motion than he can in the usual mode of swimming.

A Penobscot Indian was recently sentenced to the jail in Bangor, Maine, for thirty days.

The next day his wife

presented herself with four children, to

the jailor wishing, as she said, to help

serve out her husband's sentence,

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A curious instance of the uncertainty

of human testimony was exhibited last

week in the District Court at Philadel-

phia, in the case of Davis vs. the Bank

of the Northern Liberties. Some years

since a man was indicted, convicted

and imprisoned for the forgery of cer-

tain checks once said to be forged,

were genuine & produced the same clerk

to prove their genuineness. He says he

relied mainly, in declaring them for-

geries, upon the omission of the middle

name of the plaintiff in the signature;

but now finds that it is also wanting

upon some of the genuine checks.

There are two things which ought

to teach us to think meanly of human glory;

the very best have had their calumnia-

tors, the very worst their panegyrics.

Great Excitement in Poplin, N. H.

The Exeter News Letter contains a long and interesting article under this head, from which we gather that the little town of Poplin, in the vicinity of Exeter, is the theatre of a great deal of commotion at the present time. A good woman lately dreamed that there was a vast amount of treasure buried in that town. This report revived old rumors and legends of pirate treasures, which had been brought thither many years ago, and there concealed—and which hazels, and other popular means were resorted to, without success, to discover the precise spot beneath which the treasure was deposited. At length the newly revived science of Mesmerism was thought of. A woman who possessed the power of clairvoyance was found MAGNETIZED according to all the established rules, and designated the exact place where the money is hid!

This, however, happened to be in the midst of a swamp; nevertheless, number of athletic young men have undertaken the labor of unearthing the treasure, and have been for several days busily at work in digging a pit eight feet by five. But the water runs as fast as the earth is removed, and it is necessary to keep two pumps in constant operation. At the last advices they had, notwithstanding the numerous obstacles, removed the earth to the depth of several feet, and with a crow-bar had struck something hard, some two or three feet further down. The editor of the News Letter shrewdly suggests that as there are plenty of rocks and roots in every other direction, this must of course be the chest of money!—The magnetized lady is present and superintends the operations, and hundreds of people from neighboring towns daily visit the spot to witness the proceedings.

Such ridiculous doings were in character during the dark ages, and prove that even in this enlightened age humbug is not extinct.—Boston Journal.

The Hon. H. W. Ellsworth, Commissioner of Patents, has presented to Congress his Report for the year 1842. It comprises notices of the Inventions, Improvements in Machinery, in arts, and in Industrial and Economical Processes, with statistics of the Population, Production, &c. &c. &c. of the several States for the year 1842.

The editors of the New York Tribune have received a copy of the Report, and have presented their readers with some of the facts embodied in this valuable document in a condensed shape, from which we extract the following:

"Indian corn may be raised in the West at \$2 per acre—the cost of ploughing, planing, and tilling, with the cultivator—and then turned into pork by allowing the hogs to gather it—the corn thus costing but a little over 6 cents per bushel, (ears.) Hogs in this way may be brought without feeding to weigh 300 lbs., at which size after taking off the two hams, they may be fried up by the new steaming process, and made to yield an average of 60 per cent of lard. By this process hogs may be made to net in the West \$3, to \$3.50 per hundred instead of \$1.50; which is the average now realized for them. A new article of lard of the purest white, very hard, and unaffected by the heat of the climate, is produced by a recently discovered process, at an extra cost of only half a cent per pound. Hogs may be easily kept through the winter by sowing fields of rye, and allowing them to run on them. Thus pork may be produced in unlimited quantity at a cost of \$1 per hundred.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be exposed to Public Sale, at the residence of SAMUEL B. EPPLEY, in Cumberland township, Adams county, on Monday the 20th of February next, at 9 o'clock, A. M. the following property, to wit:

HORSES,

Some of which is a valuable Stallion,) Horse gear, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, one broad tread Wagon, one Plantation Wagon, one Carriage and Harness, Winnowing Mill, Patent Cutting box Ploughs, Harrows, and all kinds of Farming Utensils. Hay by the ton Grain in the ground, Household and Kitchen Furniture too numerous to mention also a Half Patent DISTILLERY, and all the apparatus belonging thereto.

Also, at the same time and place.

Will be offered for sale the following Real Estate, to wit:

One Lot of Land,

containing 11 Acres & 43 Perches near

Also, the

MILLS & FARM,

KNOWN AS

EPPLEY'S MILLS,

containing 268 Acres and 103

Perches.

Indisputable titles will be given, and terms of sale will be made known by

JACOB MYERS, Trustee.

Jan. 23.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber will sell at Public Sale, at his residence, one mile west of Mummasburg, on Thursday the 23d of February inst, the following property, viz:

Horses and Horse Gears. Cattle, one four Horse Wagon, (nearly new) one one Horse do, Ploughs, Harrows, Cultivator, Screen, Winnowingmill, Cutting Box, (Patent) Hay Carriage, Ladders, Hay by the Ton, Grain by the bushel and in the ground, Blacksmith tools, &c. &c.—Also, Tables, Chairs, Bedsteads, Book Case, Stoves, &c. with a variety of other Household and Kitchen Furniture. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. A credit will be given.

A. CALDWELL.

Feb. 6.

19

AUCTION! AUCTION!

WILL be offered at Public Auction, on Friday and Saturday, the 24th and 25th of February inst.

DRY GOOD\$

Hardware, Queensware, &c. and until that time persons wishing to purchase Goods at retail, will please call and examine my Stock, as I will sell without regard to cost.

Any person wishing to purchase Goods at wholesale, would do well to call on or before that time, as I wish to dispose of the entire stock together if possible.

THOMAS J. COOPER.

Feb. 6.

id

All persons indebted to me by Note or Book Account, are requested to call immediately and make arrangements to settle the same.

T. J. C.

VENDEUE.

WILL be offered at Public Sale, at the residence of the subscriber, on the farm of the Widow Stewart, in Freedom township, on Tuesday the 7th day of March next, the following property, viz:

Four head of Horses, Cattle, and Hogs, Horse gear, a narrow wheel Wagon, Ploughs and Harrow, Corn by the bushel, Hay by the ton, and a number of other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. when terms of sale will be made known by JOHN ARMSTRONG.

Feb. 6.

is

COUNTY TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

To the friends of Temperance in Adams county and elsewhere.

FELLOW CITIZENS—At the last special County Temperance Convention, held in Hunterstown, it was recommended to the Friends of Temperance, to assemble in similar gatherings as often as it was practicable and convenient for them so to do. And as several of the Societies have already recommended that another Convention be called; and as all of the Societies have on many occasions expressed their readiness to attend all such meetings. It is, therefore, suggested by the undersigned, representing the several Societies in this County, that all unite in electing twenty delegates each, to represent them in a County Temperance Convention, to be held in the Church at Hunterstown, on Wednesday the 22d of February next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The Secretaries of the several Societies are particularly requested to put the Convention in possession of all useful statistical information concerning their respective Societies, in order that all may know the progress of the cause throughout the County during the past year.

Societies in adjoining Counties are requested to take measures to have themselves represented in the Convention, and the public generally are most respectfully requested to attend.

Several learned, eloquent, and distinguished champions of the cause are expected to address the Convention.

R. G. McCREARY, Albert Vandyke, Thomas Warren, Robert Major, Jonas John, John Neely, Hugh King, William Morrison, William Maginn, L. R. Hamnerly, Joseph Baugher, M. A. Slagle, John McCreary, David Schriver, Joseph R. Henry, David A. Buehler, A. K. Myers, Committee of Arrangement.

Jan. 30.

6m

TO THE PUBLIC.

CHE following articles were not disposed of at the late Ladies' Sale. They are now offered on very favorable terms—as a sale of them is anxiously desired. They are deposited at the residence of Mrs. Watson, where those desirous of obtaining articles of the kind enumerated, are requested to call and examine them.

Children's Linen Hts. Purse	1 Knitting bag
Ladies Caps	Lamp Mats
small White Aprons	1 White Comfort
Children's Frocks	1 pair Gentleman's Stockings
Paddies	Worked Slippers
Stockings	1 pair Infant Socks
1 pair Cake Covers	Gent's Watch Cases
Large White Capes	Purple & Black Velvet
Gent's Linen Collars	Purple & Black Fringe
Infant's Caps	Children's Woolen Bonnets
Infant's Merino Shoes	Tetting
Boy's Linen Collars	Knit Insertion
Nankee Mitts	1 pair Ladies Shoes.
1 Ladies Cravat	
Bags	
Pincushions	
Dec. 26.	

Consumption and Liver Complaint.

And all diseases of the chest, palpitation of the Heart, Coughs, and Colds, are easily cured by the genuine Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, as the following extracts from the numerous certificates received by the Proprietor, fully prove:

CONSUMPTION.—The following remarks were taken from the last number of the Medical Magazine:

"The surprising effect produced by the genuine Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, made at 375 Bowery, in consumptive cases, cannot fail exciting a deep and thrilling interest throughout the world. We have so long believed this disease (consumption) incurable, that it is difficult to credit our sensations when we see persons, evidently consumptive, restored to health. Yet it is a fact of daily occurrence—how then can we question the virtue of the above medicine? In our next we shall be more explicit; mean time we hope physicians will make trial of this medicine and report its effects to us."

CURE OF CONSUMPTION.—Mrs. Martin, a worthy member of my congregation, was taken ill some time since with a cold, pain in the breast, and difficulty of breathing, and in a few days she had a violent cough and pain in the side, which no medicine could relieve. She continued in this way for a long time under the medical care of Dr. Rea, but finally became consumptive, and was evidently near the end of her earthly sufferings, when her brother persuaded her to try Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, from 375 Bowery. When she commenced this medicine it did not seem to agree with her for a few days, but by lessening the dose, she found it answered admirably. It relieved her cough and her difficulty of breathing instantly, and we had the pleasure of witnessing her rapid recovery to health.

REV. WM. SMYTHE.

LIVER COMPLAINING and General Debility.—I do consider my cure almost miraculous. I was given up by two physicians and told to prepare for death. I was so weak I could not raise my hand to my head. I was in this low state when a friend sent me a bottle of Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, from 375 Bowery, and before I had used up the bottle I was able to sit up in bed, by the further use I have completely regained my health. All should use it.

GEO. WELLS. 23 John st. VIOLENT PAIN IN THE SIDE—I have been cured of a violent pain in the side, extending through to the shoulder, indigestion, dizziness, loss of appetite, and general debility, by the use of two bottles of Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, from 375 Bowery.

J. F. H. ALLEN, No. 7 Merchants Row, T. S. H. BUEHLER, has been appointed by the proprietor, Sole Agent for the sale of the above valuable medicine in Adams County. Nov. 28.

J. PEASE & SON'S Compound Hoarhound Candy

THIS pleasant Medicine is formed by a combination of twenty-five different ingredients, all celebrated for the cure of Colds, Coughs, and Pulmonary complaints, and by its combination, if one of these articles should be used separately, and afford no relief, in the Extract or Hoarhound they are so amalgamated that the benefit of the whole is experienced in one Compound.

About three years and a half ago, this article was first brought before the public. It was heralded with no previous announcement of its merit or value; but it was introduced by the proprietors to the community, to stand by their decision as regarded its beneficial influence. That decision has been attained in a manner almost unexpected. The unsought acknowledgment of its worth has proceeded spontaneously from thousands who have practically experienced its benefits throughout the country. And why is it so? Because the trial of its qualities in Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Irritation of the Throat, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Catarrhs, Palpitation of the Heart, Liver Complaint, Night Sweats, Difficult or Profuse Expectoration, and all Diseases leading to Consumption, has given it a value that no other similar medicine has ever reached.

Complaints of the Lungs are the most dangerous, and at the same time most prevalent of all diseases. Our climate is most peculiar; it changes suddenly from extreme warmth to extreme coldness, from wet to dry, and it is from this change in the climate that diseases are apt to arise.

When the blood is in an unhealthy state, and the constitution naturally delicate, if a cold sets in, and no immediate relief takes place, the chances are altogether against the patient attacked—it is when remedies are taken in time, that disease is checked and life saved. There is no disease but may not be suffered to go to such a length, that no medicine or physician in the world can save the person attacked. This should be remembered by all—the safety of life is, to be prepared in time. On the first symptoms of a Cold, Cough, or Chilliness, the CLARIFIER EXTRACTOR of HOARHOUND CANDY should be freely used according to directions; and in every case where it is so taken in proper time, the cold or cough will be broken up or eradicated.

We feel it our duty to impress this upon every one—all remedies MUST BE TAKEN IN TIME.

Remember, each package of the genuine Hoarhound Candy is signed, J. PEASE & Son.

This valuable and pleasant Medicine is for sale in Gettysburg at the Drug Store of S. H. BUEHLER,

Agent for Adams county. County Merchants, and other Store-keepers in the vicinity, can be supplied by S. H. BUEHLER, who has just received a fresh supply from the manufacturers, and on a liberal commission as those bought of Messrs. Pease & Son, in New York.

Oct. 31.

6m

BLANKS

Of all kinds, for Sale at this Office.

Jan. 30.

6m

Receipts and Expenditures of Adams County for 1842.**COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, ADAMS COUNTY, PA.**

AGREEABLY to an Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act to raise County Rates and Levies," requiring the Commissioners of Taxes of said County, to publish a Statement of the RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES, yearly—We, the Commissioners of Taxes of said County, do REPORT as follows, viz:—From the fourth day of January, A. D. 1842, until the second day of January, A. D. 1843—both days inclusive:

JAMES A. THOMPSON, Esq. Treasurer, and Commissioners, in Account with the County of Adams.

DR.

To Cash in hands of Treasurer, at settlement, Jan.

4th, 1842. \$1210 82

To outstanding County Tax at last settlement. 6432 51

Outstanding Quit Rents in hands of Geo. Heck. 85 50

Do. do. Robert King. 43 21

To County Rates and Levies, for 1842, to wit:

Borough \$869 26

Cumberland 968 03

Germany 455 80

Berwick 832 33

Huntington 691 94

Latinomore 504 01

Hamiltonian 1050 37

Liberty 502 05

Hamilton 761 88

Menallen 1179 57

Straban 1051 76

Franklin 1134 68

Conowago 859 14

Tyrone 485 52

Mountjoy 591 57

Mountpleasant 809 99

Reading 827 38

Freedom 313 65

Union 830 57

14719 49

To County Quit Rents on the Borough, for 1842. 200 00

Note discounted by J. B. M'Pherson. 900 00

Cash received from J. J. Kuhn, costs paid by York county. 240 25

Do. John Rahn, for Estray Sheep. 3 50

Do. for Lumber from Berlin Bridge. 93

Do. from J. Cunningham, Esq. for Estray Horse. 31 53

Do. Moses M. Neely, for due bill of Crabb's. 25 00

Do. G. W. Bowen, for Rent, 30 00

CR.

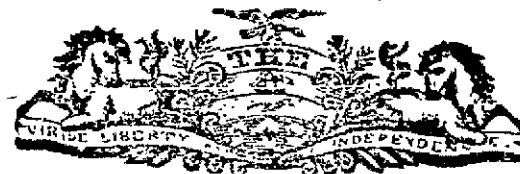
By Orders paid out as follows, viz:

\$42 50

10 56

46 20</

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.



ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG, Pa. Feb. 27, 1843.

Whig State Convention.

The Convention of the friends of JEFFREY CLAY, assembled at Harrisburg on Wednesday last, was one of the largest and most respectable ever convened in Harrisburg. We cannot now give the exact number of the delegates assembled; but should suppose, from various circumstances, that not fewer than from eight hundred to one thousand were in attendance—all (to use the language of the Intel'gencer) active ardent, and true-hearted Whigs, actuated by the best feeling, and determined to spare no effort to effect a thorough organization of the party in Pennsylvania, and insure its triumph when the hour of trial arrives.

At ten o'clock, on the 22d, the Convention was organized temporarily by the appointment of Col Geo. Mayer, of Lancaster, as President, and Morton M'Michael, Esq. of Philadelphia, and Dr Lee Benson, of Berks, as Secretaries.

Phrenakosmian Celebration. This Society celebrated their anniversary on Wednesday evening last. Not having been present, we can give no sketch of the performance. The speakers, we learn, were R. G. H. Clarkson, Rufus K. Irwin, Charles Horner, and Professor Smith. From the eulogies bestowed upon them by those who had the pleasure of hearing them, we feel satisfied that the exercises must have been highly interesting.

Codey's Judy's Book.—The March No. of this beautiful periodical has been received. Its contents are all original, and of interest. The embellishments are "The Emigrant's Daughter," "The Village Church," and a colored plate of the Fashions.

National Convention.

It will be seen by an article in the preceding page, that the Whig members of Congress have fixed upon the 3d of March, 1844, as the time, and Baltimore as the place, for holding the National Convention for the nomination of candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. This is the same day fixed upon by the great State Convention held at Harrisburg on Wednesday last; so that it is evident a perfect understanding is had upon this subject throughout the country. We feel gratified that this matter has been fixed: it will go far to bring together the great party which triumphed so gloriously in 1840—and, if we mistake not the "signs of the times," will do so again in 1844.

The Tariff.

It will be observed in the preceding page, that the Legislature of this State has passed resolutions of a decisive character in regard to the principle of protection, with a unanimity we scarcely expected—the vote being but 11 against, to 79 for. We notice with pleasure the names of our County Representatives in the affirmative. Mr. Buchanan, in voting for Mr. M'Duffie's abstract anti-protection resolutions, has not only done so against Pennsylvania interests, but against the expressed opinions of his own friends in the Legislature. Why he is so wedded to Southern notions in this particular, we cannot comprehend. It is said his private feelings and sentiments are entirely opposed to that evidenced by his public acts.

Message.

On Wednesday last, the President of the U. States communicated to Congress a message, in reply to the resolution calling upon him for information in regard to the taking possession of the town of Monterey, in California, by Capt. Jones. The President says, that Capt. Jones took possession on his own responsibility, and without authority from this Government, and that he has, in consequence, been recalled.

Right of Search.

Some important remarks by Sir Robert Peel in the British Parliament, will be found in the preceding column. These remarks have already given rise to a discussion in the Senate of the United States, and from symptoms, the claim of a right of visitation may lead to unpleasant consequences, as Americans are very sensitive on this subject.

The Governor has appointed CHARLES McCLEURE, Esq. of Carlisle, Secretary of the Commonwealth, in the room of Judge Parsons. Mr. Hutter is retained as Deputy Secretary.

Great Flood.

An Arkansas paper of the 3d inst. says that there had been a most fearful freshet in Red River, which had inundated the adjoining country, and swept all before it. A great many persons were taken off the tops of trees and houses by a steamboat which went from place to place; but it is supposed that over a hundred lives were lost between Fulton and Jonesborough alone; and along the bottoms, the loss of property and human life must be immense.

A Whig State Convention was to be held in Virginia on Wednesday last. We have not yet received any account of its doings. We have only to hope that its proceedings may have been marked with the same harmony and enthusiasm, and to the same end that our Pennsylvania Convention exhibited.

Land Sales.—The farm of John Nicodemus, in Carroll county, Md. containing 150 acres, was sold a few days ago, to Richard Smith, for \$85 per acre—making \$12,750.

Apportionment Bill.

Gov. Porter, as we supposed he would do, vetoed the Congressional apportionment bill on Tuesday last. He was very roughly handled by some of his loco brethren, when the message was received. Although the vote in favor of the bill was strong, we incline to the opinion, that two-thirds cannot be found in both Houses to sustain it against his veto—so that they will have to start afresh.

The following are the reasons of Gov. Porter for refusing his assent to the bill.—He boldly asserts that it is because the Whigs might have too much strength!—What an argument to be used by a Chief Magistrate!

THE VETO.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

GENTLEMEN:—I regret that an imperative sense of duty compels me to return the Bill, entitled "An Act to provide for the election of Representatives of the people of this State in the Congress of the United States," to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, without my approbation. This regret is increased by the consideration that I have already interposed to arrest the passage of a bill for the same purpose, and in many respects substantially the same as the present. But unpleasant as it is, I cannot yield my assent to the passage of this bill, bearing on its face such glaring objections. I beg leave to call your attention to my message of the 5th of January last, returning the former bill, entitled "An Act to divide the State into Congressional districts for the election of Representatives in the Congress of the United States," for the ground-work of several strong objections to the bill now before me. These objectionable features not having been changed, they operate as potently against the present as they did against the former bill.

Among them I will briefly refer to the disparity between the numbers in some of the districts. The eighteenth, for instance, embraces a population of 52,721—while the tenth has 89,103. There is a difference of upwards of thirty-six thousand, being more than half the proper ratio for a member of Congress. Exact equality of numbers is of course unattainable in the respective districts; but a disparity, so great as this, amounts to a positive violation of the fundamental principle of representative government. If the principle be recognized that one district with less than two thirds of the population of another, shall be entitled to an equal representation, there is no limit to this injustice. Counties, and whole districts, may be in effect disfranchised, and a tyranny of the most odious kind, under the guise of law, established. I cannot assent to the recognition of so monstrous a principle.

Another leading objection, which of itself would be abundantly sufficient to induce me to withhold my sanction from this bill, is its obvious tendency to transfer the political ascendancy in the national councils to the minority in the State.—I say nothing impugning the motives of those who originated and supported this bill; but no person, in the least degree conversant with the political condition of Pennsylvania, can shut his eyes to the fact, that the political party notoriously in the minority, would under the provisions of this bill elect an equal number of members of Congress with the admitted majority, or at least within one or two of an equality. This is wrong; it is an abuse of power, neither called for nor justified by any reason that I can discover.

The constitution of the United States does not, it is true, recognize the existence of political parties, but they are inherent in the very nature of our government, and will as certainly exist as the government itself. The prov. on confiding to the States the designation of districts for the election of members of the House of Representatives for the national government was intended to give to the respective States the power of suiting the arrangement of the districts to the condition of parties—and, of course, to the interest and convenience of the States.

I have been taught from my boyhood, that the safety and stability of our government depended in a great measure on the ascendancy of the great principles of human rights—for which the democratic party has steadfastly contended since the political revolution of 1800.

I believe those principles lie at the foundation of our free institutions, and that whenever they are infringed, those institutions are endangered. I would feel unwilling to entrust the defence of those principles to such champions as would be probably elected were this bill to become a law. Give the minority their full representation; deprive them not of a single vote, but let not the whole control be surrendered into their hands. It may be possible that many of the great measures of policy which have been the peculiar boast of the democracy of the country, will owe their triumph or defeat to the delegation from Pennsylvania. It may be possible also, that the election of a President of the United States will depend on the same vote; and in view of these probable or possible contingencies, do those who believe that the political principles of the democratic party are essential to the public good, discharge their duty faithfully, by allowing their opponents to usurp the places, which in justice belong only to themselves?

I presume not to dictate to others, but cannot refrain from speaking and judging for myself. I have bailed too long in the ranks of democracy to see its standard struck down, without lifting up my arm to avert it. Were I to do so, I

should feel that I had betrayed the trust reposed in me by the democracy of Pennsylvania, and was unworthy of its respect and confidence. My political career is drawing to a close, and I will not sulky it, by the open or covert abandonment of the rights of my democratic fellow citizens.

DAVID R. PORTER.
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Harrisburg, Feb. 21, 1843.

Mr. Champneys, loco Senator from Lancaster, in the debate upon the veto, remarked that, as he had voted for the bill, he was willing to assume the responsibility. There were features in this bill he did not like, but he was satisfied that no better could be obtained. He would never consent to disfranchise his constituents, on account of opinion on political subjects. A representative of the people should look to higher objects than party. He declared that he honestly and conscientiously believed the whig party in Pennsylvania to be entitled to 10, or at least 9, members of Congress; and so believing, he should oppose any bill not granting them their just rights. He considered the reasons advanced by the Governor as specious in their characters, and entitled to no force, from the fact that they were mere appeals to the political passions of Senators—appeals which, he sincerely hoped, would not be responded to by Senators on this floor.

—
A warm personal discussion took place in the Senate of this State on the 22d, between Senators Crabb, Spackman, and Sullivan—which, it was thought, might lead to the honorable mode of settling disputes; but as a committee was appointed to investigate certain charges made, it is presumed the matter will end there.

Associate Judge.

The Governor has nominated to the Senate James M'Divitt, Esq. to be Associate Judge for Adams county.

State Central Committee,

APPOINTED AT THE LATE CONVENTION.

Jonathan Roberts, Montgomery.
George W. Toland, Philadelphia City.
Charles Gibbons, do.
Peter Rorowitz, Philadelphia County.
John A. Fisher, Dauphin.
Henry Peffer, do.
William Clark, do.
Joseph Paxton, Columbia.
James Irvin, Centre.
John Strohm, Lancaster.
Thomas H. Baird, Allegheny.
Samuel Alexander, Cumberland.
John S. Richards, Berks.

Somerville Pinkney, Esq. a distinguished member of the bar, at Annapolis, Md. died a few days ago.

The Discount on the Notes of the Banks of Pennsylvania is getting down very much in Baltimore.

Gettysburg, York, Carlisle, Harrisburg, Chambersburg, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Virginia $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2—the latter Wheeling, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, no sale.

Ratio of Representation.—Several Counties of our State will be cut off in the number of their representatives in the Legislature by the late enumeration of taxable inhabitants in Pennsylvania.—The counties of Adams, Lancaster, Washington, each lose one member, and Philadelphia city two. Bradford, Allegheny and Schuylkill, each gain one. The rest remain as they were before.

The New York Express says that notwithstanding the large amount of Specie that has come in the Adair, it is believed that the Great Western, on the way, will have as much on board. Already more insurance is wanted on it than the offices can take.

Florida.—By the arrival of the Steam packet St. Matthews, says the Savannah Republican of the 19th, we learn that the Military Post at Palatka, is to be broken up forthwith. This indicates that the supplies of war are not longer needed, and that therefore military operations have virtually ceased.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad have proposed to the State of Maryland, to allow the latter to withdraw from the Company as a stockholder, on condition of giving up all interest in their road.—This will sink the State debt over four millions of dollars, and may possibly be agreed to by the Legislature.

Horrific Tragedy.—In the last Vicksburg, Wth we find the particulars of a singular fatal tragedy in Tehuah, Holmes county, Miss.

It seems that a difficulty had existed for some time between two persons named Newman and Sanford, both citizens of Holmes. On the day on which the tragedy was enacted, Newman called at the residence of Sanford with a view of effecting reconciliation of their differences. The parties conversed for some time, and their difference was supposed by Sanford to have been amicably adjusted. The parties shook hands and were about to separate, when Sanford's side being turned towards him, Newman raised a large double barrelled gun, loaded wth buck shot, and fired the whole load into the abdomen of his adversary. Sanford staggered back against the wall where his gun was hanging on a rack, and though almost in his last gasp he succeeded in levelling his gun and lodging the load in the abdomen of Newman literally tearing out the entrails. In a few seconds after the second shot, both parties fell dead, side by side.

should feel that I had betrayed the trust reposed in me by the democracy of Pennsylvania, and was unworthy of its respect and confidence. My political career is drawing to a close, and I will not sulky it, by the open or covert abandonment of the rights of my democratic fellow citizens.

State Apportionments.—The House of delegates of Virginia has recently passed a bill to apportion the State for Members of Congress by a vote of 81 to 41. The IV, V, VI, VIII, and XIV, gave small Whig majorities in 1840, and the other nine were Loco Foco. As at present arranged, the New York Tribune thinks that every District gave Loco Foco majorities last Spring. Mr. Bous, of course, is handsomely gerrymandered out of his seat.

The Legislature of Indiana has divided that State into ten Congressional Districts, but in an ordinary poll, they could not carry more than five—exactly one half. This is, therefore, a pretty reasonable division.

Louisiana has annulled her election for Congressmen in July last, and apportioned the State into four Districts. One District is certain for the Whigs—one for the Loco Foco; and the other two may be carried by the Whigs if they try—at any rate the Whigs have carried them before.

Michigan is divided into three Congressional Districts. The Whigs carried them all in 1840, and the Loco Foco ever since. The New York Tribune says that the first and second will be hard fought next November.

Amongst the extraordinary events which preceded the death of the late venerable Bishop Griswold, the following seems almost providential. At morning prayers in his family, on the morning of the day which he died, he selected and read the first chapter of St. Paul's Epistle to the Philippians, in which among other interesting passages, very remarkable under the circumstances, is the following:

"According to my earnest expectation and my hope, that in nothing I shall be ashamed, but that with all boldness, as always so, now also, Christ shall be magnified in my body, whether it be by life or by death. For me to live is Christ, and to die is gain. But if I live in the flesh, this is the fruit of my labor; yet what I shall choose I wot not, for I am in a strait betwixt two, having a desire to depart and be with Christ, which is far better nevertheless, to abide in the flesh, is more needful for you."—Boston Transcript.

A Profitable Cow.—One of the cows at the State Lunatic Hospital has given this year, one thousand and thirteen gallons of milk. One other cow is calculated to have done as well, and a third has fallen but little short of the other two. The cows are of common breeds, purchased of farmers in this town. The milk of the one cow, at four cents a quart, would be worth \$102.08. The keeping costs about \$75.—Worcester Spy.

A new microscope has been exhibited at the Polytechnic Institution, the powers of which are said to surpass all previous instruments. It consists of six powers. The second magnifies the wings of the locust to twenty seven feet in length.—The fourth, the sting of the bee to twenty-seven feet. By the sixth, each lens in the eye of a fly is so magnified, that it appears to be fourteen inches in diameter; and a human hair, eighteen inches in diameter, or four feet in circumference.

Lucretia Mott, a Quakeress Abolitionist, is travelling in the Southern States, holding public lectures and private conversations, wherever she goes, against slavery. She is respectfully and kindly treated everywhere. No one offers to molest or disturb her, but all give her a ready hearing. Such an abolitionist is a true Missionary of good. This is the right course to take; but few men would dare undertake it. Mrs. Mott is a woman of rare courage.—Gospel Banner.

An English paper states that during the late great fire in Liverpool, when proprietors people were running hither and thither, removing their goods from the neighborhood of the conflagration, an old woman stepped calmly from her humble lodging, and in a saucy tone, exclaimed, "Well! thank God, I've nothing to remove!"

We were yesterday shown a counterfeit Mexican dollar, which was so admirably executed as to be detected only upon the closest examination. There are two particulars in which the counterfeit differs from the genuine dollar, viz: the snake in the eagle's mouth in the counterfeit touches the A in the word Republica, which is not the case with the genuine, and the branch running before the word is split at its termination so that a part of it goes under the R, whereas in the genuine it does not reach the R. The spurious dollar is deficient in weight nearly a twelve and a half cent piece. Tested by aquafortis, it does not immediately exhibit the copper, but after a short time the verdigris is plainly visible. Our citizens should keep a good look out for these counterfeits, as it is probable that many of them are in circulation.—Balt Clipper.

The fair trade of Maine amounts to \$50,000 annually.

SALE.

WILL be offered at Public Sale, on Saturday the 4th day of March next, at the house of JOHN CRESS, in Straban township, Adams county, all the personal property of said JOHN CRESS, consisting of

Horses, Cows, Hogs, 2 Wagons, Ploughs, Harrows, Horse Gear, Windmill, a lot of Pine Boards, Oak Posts, a quantity of Charcoal, Saddle-irons, a lot of Maple Wood, ready split, Grain in the ground, Hay by the ton, Potatoes by the bushel, also, Beds and Bedding, Bureau, Settee, Stores, and a variety of other Household and Kitchen

FARMS FOR RENT.

WILL, on Monday the 6th of March next, on the premises, offer for RENT, at Public Utter, my FARM, one mile from Gettysburg, on the Chambersburg Turnpike. I will also, at the same time and place, rent the FARM one mile south of town, on the Emmitsburg road.

M. C. CLARKSON.

Feb. 27.

Turnpike Election.

THE Stockholders in the York and Gettysburg Turnpike Road Company, are hereby notified that an election for President, Managers, and Treasurer for said Company, will be held at the house of George Lakes, Esq. in Abbottown, on Wednesday the 22d day of March next, between the hours of 12, M. and 2 o'clock, P. M.

CHARLES WEISER, Sec'y.

Feb. 27.

STRAY MARE.

CAME to the plantation of JOHN WIERMAN, Esq. about the 6th inst. and is now in care of the subscriber, in Huntingdon township,

 A Sorrel Mare, fifteen hands high, supposed to be about sixteen years old, and marked on the back with the saddle. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

JOHN F. WOLF.

Feb. 27.

Attention, Riflemen!

THE unorganized Volunteer Rifle Company will meet at the house of JOEY BURKELDER, in Menallen township, on Saturday the 11th of March next, at 11 o'clock A. M. to transact the business of the Company, as we have 47 signers to the Constitution, and a majority of them have bound themselves in obligations to take the materials for the uniform as soon as they can be procured, which will be sent for immediately.

A punctual attendance is expected.

P. KETTOMEN, Capt. pro tem.

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

CONGRESS.

Correspondence of the Balt. American.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

This morning, on entering the Hall of the House, my attention was directed to the desk of Mr. Adams; on which was a reel, with a petition around it, half a mile in length, signed by fifty-one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three persons of South Massachusetts asking Congress to pass such laws and propose such amendments to the Constitution of the United States as may forever separate the people of Massachusetts from all connection with slavery. The venerable gentleman sat behind this petition "as calm as a summer's morn."

Mr. Gushing presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, requesting their Representatives and instructing their Senators to use their exertions to reverse the act passed by Congress in 1833, granting pensions for five years to certain widows of officers of the Revolutionary War. On his motion a bill having this object in view was taken from the Committee of the Whole, and read a third time and passed.

Mr. Adams asked the general consent of the House to present his petition; but objection was made by several gentlemen.

The bill to authorize the reissue of the outstanding Treasury notes, if the want of the Treasury should make it necessary, was taken up.

Mr. Barnard proposed his bill—herefore introduced—authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow fifteen millions of dollars from the State banks, at an interest of six per cent.

On motion of Mr. Butt, the committee rose, for the purpose of enabling

Mr. Fillmore to submit a resolution that the debate shall cease at three o'clock.

The previous question having been moved and seconded, the yeas and nays were called on the passage of the resolution. And it was adopted—yeas 83, nays 80.

The House again went into committee.

Mr. Wise rose for the purpose of addressing the committee. Having spoken for three minutes, the hour arrived for the termination of the debate.

The amendment of Mr. Cushing—the Exchequer bill—was rejected, of course—aye 38, nays 98.

The amendment of Mr. Barnard was rejected, aye 34, nays 105.

On motion of Mr. Fillmore the Committee rose, and the Treasury Note bill was reported to the House.

Mr. Andrews of Kentucky moved the previous question, which was seconded; and the bill was passed—yeas 111, nays 51.

The bill to bring into the Treasury monies received by certain public officers before they can be disbursed, was also passed.

Mr. Adams moved to suspend the Rules to offer his mammoth memorial.

It was rejected.

On the 22d, Mr. Adams made an attempt to suspend the rules to get his mammoth petition before the House; but it was refused, by a vote of 100 to 80.]

IN SENATE—Feb. 21.

Gen. Jackson's Fine.

This Bill came up upon the question, "Shall it pass?"

Mr. Dayton addressed the Senate briefly upon the merits of the bill, and gave his reasons for voting against it. These reasons were that the character of the bill under consideration was unprecedented; that it would be dangerous to pass the bill; that General Jackson was the last man to merit the passage of such a bill; that it would be better to excuse the humble rather than the more distinguished offender, &c. It was stated that no bill had ever passed Congress of a character like the present.

Mr. Berrien said a few words explanatory of his vote against the bill.

Mr. Conrad expressed himself disgusted with this eternal sycophancy to one man. State Legislatures had passed Resolutions upon this subject without at all examining into the merits of the question. For one, he would rather that his arm should be severed from his body, than vote for such a Bill. He was tired and heartily sick of the sycophancy and servility paid to Gen. Jackson.

Mr. Linn thought this last remark was personal, and desired an explanation.

Mr. Conrad assured the Senate that there was nothing personal in his remark. He spoke of the state of public sentiment, and as one incident of this he would refer to the recommendation of the President made in his annual Message to pay Gen. Jackson a fine of three thousand dollars, mingled up with grave State matters.

Mr. Linn was satisfied, and the bill was passed by the following vote:—

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Bagby, Benton, Buchanan, Cuthbert, Calhoun, Henderson, King, Linn, McDuffie, McRoberts, Rives, Sevier, Smith, of Conn., Smith, of Ind., Sprague, Surgeon, Tallmadge, Tappan, Walker, Williams, Woodbury, Wright, Young.—24.

NAYS—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Bayard, Bates, Berrien, Choate, Clayton, Conrad, Crafts, Crittenden, Dayton, Evans, Huntington, Kerr, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Phelps, White, Woodbridge.—20.

Anti Repudiation—In the Senate of Indiana, on the 11th inst., a joint resolution declaring that the State of Indiana has no idea of repudiating any portion of her State debts, and giving the reasons which have caused the failure on her part to pay her interest as it becomes due, was passed by a vote of 25 to 7.

The Washington Correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer says, "Let no one be deceived—the Bankrupt Law will be repealed."

PROCEEDINGS OF A MEETING OF THE WHIG MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

At a joint meeting of the Whig members of the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States, held in the Senate Chamber on Saturday evening the 18th February, 1843, for the purpose of considering the propriety of holding a National Convention to nominate candidates to be supported by the Whig party at the next election of President and Vice President of the United States, Richard H. Bayard, of Delaware, was called to the Chair, and Alexander H. H. Stuart of Virginia, and John C. Clark of New York, were appointed Secretaries.

Mr. Tallmadge, of New York, on behalf of a joint committee appointed at a previous meeting to consider what measures should be adopted, made a report, which, having been discussed and amended, was unanimously adopted. The report is in the following words, viz:

"Whereas the expediency of holding a National Convention for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President has been suggested by the Whigs in various parts of the Union; and it having been referred by them to the Whig Members of Congress to designate the time and place of holding said Convention: therefore,

"Resolved, That the doctrine of free trade, in order to operate justly, must be reciprocal, and that the theories of British writers on the subject find their own refutation in the policy constantly pursued by that nation of imposing higher duties, for the protection of all her agricultural and manufacturing interests.

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded by the Speaker of this House, to one of our Senators, and to one of our Representatives in Congress, with a request that they present the same to each of their respective Houses.

The following is the final vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Apple, Avery, Bacon, Badger, Balmer, Balsbaugh, Barrett, Bean, Bechtler, Bell, Blair, Bol, Braxley, Brindley, Brooke, Bush, Carson, Craig, Cummings, Deal, Deford, Dickey, Elwell, Ferguson, Fowcett, Frederick, Glenn, Goodwin, French, Hill, Hinckman, Hood, Holtz, James, Karna, Kennedy (Cheever), Kennedy (Caleb), Kerr, (Merceir) Kerr, (Monroe) Linton, Livingston, Long, Lowry, Loy, M. Cashin, McCulloch, McElwain, McKinson, McWha, Williams, Marshall, Morgan, Morris, Myers, Packer, Pecking, Postlethwaite, Richer, Robison, Rockhill, Roumfort, Rush, Sheridan, Sherwood, Sipes, Skinner, Snyder, Stine, Storer, Thompson, Trego, Tustin, Walter, Wastel, Whitman, Wright (Speaker)—77

NAYS—Messrs. Bancroft, Clinton, Elton, Hancock, Kline, McHilde, Moore, Overfield, Pottiger, Russel, Sheek—11.

On motion of Mr. UNDERWOOD, of Ky. it was

"Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretaries, and published in the National Intelligencer and other Whig papers"

R. H. BAYARD, Chairman.

ALEX H. H. STUART, Sec's.

JENK C. CLARK.

Henry Clay in Lancaster County.—The Lancaster Examiner publishes the proceedings of a meeting held in that city on the 18th inst., and says, "as being the first gathering of the friends of Henry Clay in this city, it may be considered a fair test of the Great Statesman's popularity with our citizens. Nor have we been disappointed in the result, except that the meeting was twice as large as we had anticipated. Both of Mr. Reed's large rooms were crowded on the occasion, and the enthusiasm and good feeling prevailing throughout the evening recalled to mind some of the spirit stirring scenes of the Tipperary Campaign." Nor was it the least striking feature in this large meeting, that it was composed of the same true and well tried men who bore the heat and burden of that memorable campaign, in this county. This of itself is a cheering omen of the future. The friends of Henry Clay are laboring in the same cause, and to advance the same great measures of public policy, for which they bailed in 1810. They will achieve a victory no less brilliant in 1844."

Mr. Clay in the South.—The Charleston Courier regrets that Mr. Clay could not, by reason of existing engagements, extend his journey through the South by way of Charles-ton, and adds:

"This is the more to be lamented, as from the turn that political matters have been recently taking, it may have been particularly opportune that Mr. Clay should have mingled with our people and partaken of their hospitalities. For we verily believe that if we fulfil in giving to the Presidency the great statesman of the South, few South Carolinians would be found unwilling to take a brave, bold, gallant, high minded man of genius—such man, for instance, as Henry Clay, as their second choice."

The New York Union has the following paragraph:

Changes in the Cabinet.—In no way need the ten thousand and one rumors of changes in the Cabinet. A change in the Treasury Department will no doubt take place soon after the adjournment of Congress; beyond this, further change is, as yet, entirely unscouted, not determined upon, neither will be, until this Congress ends.

Tariff Resolutions.—The following are the resolutions passed in the House of Representatives of this State on Friday, by a vote of 77 to 11:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met: That we deprecate any action on the part of Congress, at its present or any other session, in relation to the Tariff, which would be calculated to dis-turb its permanency in future, or induce the belief anywhere, that a well regulated system of duties is not regarded as a part of the policy of the Government.

Resolved, That the compromise of the Tariff by the act of one thousand eight hundred and thirty two, may be regarded as one of the causes which has produced not only the embarrassed state of the finances, but also operated ruinously upon the great manufacturing interests of the country, and to a great extent destroyed our home industry, the only true sources of national as well as individual wealth and prosperity.

Resolved, That a Tariff based upon such principles as shall raise revenue to meet all the demands on the treasury, and at the same time by a proper discrimination in favor of our domestic manufactures, &

agricultural productions, afford adequate protection to these great interests, is not only constitutional, but called for by every consideration of sound policy, and is absolutely necessary to make us independent as a nation, in war and in peace.

Resolved, That we regard the farming and manufacturing interests not as antagonists, as some erroneously contend, but as one and the same, the former producing the raw material, and the manufacturer furnishing him a home market both for that, and the other products of his farm.

Resolved, That the doctrine of free trade, in order to operate justly, must be reciprocal, and that the theories of British writers on the subject find their own refutation in the policy constantly pursued by that nation of imposing higher duties, for the protection of all her agricultural and manufacturing interests.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded by the Speaker of this House, to one of our Senators, and to one of our Representatives in Congress, with a request that they present the same to each of their respective Houses.

The following is the final vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Apple, Avery, Bacon, Badger, Balmer, Balsbaugh, Barrett, Bean, Bechtler, Bell, Blair, Bol, Braxley, Brindley, Brooke, Bush, Carson, Craig, Cummings, Deal, Deford, Dickey, Elwell, Ferguson, Fowcett, Frederick, Glenn, Goodwin, French, Hill, Hinckman, Hood, Holtz, James, Karna, Kennedy (Cheever), Kennedy (Caleb), Kerr, (Merceir) Kerr, (Monroe) Linton, Livingston, Long, Lowry, Loy, M. Cashin, McCulloch, McElwain, McKinson, McWha, Williams, Marshall, Morgan, Morris, Myers, Packer, Pecking, Postlethwaite, Richer, Robison, Rockhill, Roumfort, Rush, Sheridan, Sherwood, Sipes, Skinner, Snyder, Stine, Storer, Thompson, Trego, Tustin, Walter, Wastel, Whitman, Wright (Speaker)—77

NAYS—Messrs. Bancroft, Clinton, Elton, Hancock, Kline, McHilde, Moore, Overfield, Pottiger, Russel, Sheek—11.

On motion of Mr. UNDERWOOD, of Ky. it was

"Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretaries, and published in the National Intelligencer and other Whig papers"

R. H. BAYARD, Chairman.

ALEX H. H. STUART, Sec's.

JENK C. CLARK.

Schools in Pennsylvania.—The Philadelphia Inquirer says:—We learn from the Annual Report of the Superintendent of Common Schools, that the whole number of school districts in the State, on the first Monday of June, 1842, (exclusive of the city and county of Philadelphia,) was 1,113; the number of approaching districts paid during the year 905; the number of those that reported 861; all but 44 districts have made their annual report. Last year there were 183 districts which had not made their report at the termination of the year.

This promptness may in part be attributed to the Act of the 18th March, 1842,

which prohibits the Superintendent from issuing his order on the State Treasurer in favor of any School District, until their report has been made, as required by the act of the 13th of June, 1836.

The whole number of schools in the republicanizing districts is 6,116; the number of schools yet required, 554; the average number of months taught in these schools, 5 months and nine days; the number of male teachers, 5176; and of female, 2,316.

Western Men.—Our attention was arrested at H. S. Edmans' Pork House, by one of the large specimens of Western Men that we have seen for many a day. He was unloading a splendid lot of Hogs, and we thought at once of the jocular remark of Dr. Johnson,

"Who slays fat oxen should himself be fat."

He said his name was Crispin, from Highland county, and that none of his family were ashamed to have the world know their ages or weights.

He weighed 206 lbs., his sister 276, and his four boys 952 lbs., making an aggregate of 1,724 lbs. for the six, averaging 287 lbs. each. We did not stop to take the weight of his Hogs.—Cincinnati Gazette.

Coal.—A little more than twenty years ago the only coal consumed in the United States was imported from England.

Anthracite coal was scarcely known except among the fossils of the naturalist, although now so common and constituting so large a portion of the aggregate wealth of our country.

Mr. Berrien said a few words explanatory of his vote against the bill.

Mr. Conrad expressed himself disgusted with this eternal sycophancy to one man.

State Legislatures had passed Resolutions upon this subject without at all examining into the merits of the question.

For one, he would rather that his arm should be severed from his body, than vote for such a Bill.

He was tired and heartily sick of the sycophancy and servility paid to Gen. Jackson.

Mr. Linn thought this last remark was personal, and desired an explanation.

Mr. Conrad assured the Senate that there was nothing personal in his remark.

He spoke of the state of public sentiment, and as one incident of this he would refer to the recommendation of the President made in his annual Message to pay Gen. Jackson a fine of three thousand dollars, mingled up with grave State matters.

Mr. Linn was satisfied, and the bill was passed by the following vote:—

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Bagby, Benton, Buchanan, Cuthbert, Calhoun, Henderson, King, Linn, McDuffie, McRoberts, Rives, Sevier, Smith, of Conn., Smith, of Ind., Sprague, Surgeon, Tallmadge, Tappan, Walker, Williams, Woodbury, Wright, Young.—24.

NAYS—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Bayard, Bates, Berrien, Choate, Clayton, Conrad, Crafts, Crittenden, Dayton, Evans, Huntington, Kerr, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Phelps, White, Woodbridge.—20.

Anti Repudiation—In the Senate of Indiana, on the 11th inst., a joint resolution declaring that the State of Indiana has no idea of repudiating any portion of her State debts, and giving the reasons which have caused the failure on her part to pay her interest as it becomes due, was passed by a vote of 25 to 7.

The Washington Correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer says, "Let no one be deceived—the Bankrupt Law will be repealed."

From the Albany Argus.

AWFUL CALAMITY.

Great Land Slide at Troy, Forty Lives Lost, several Buildings Destroyed.

We have accounts of a fearful calamity

at Troy occasioned by a land slide,

scarcely inferior in extent, and it is feared

even more destructive of life, than that

which occurred several years ago.

The slide occurred south of the former

one, on the same hill—the avalanche

crushing and nearly burying several frame

buildings at the foot of the hill, and ex-

tending quite across Main street.

The verbal accounts vary in particu-

lars, but all concur in representing the

house of life and the scene of distress as